THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street
(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.)
C. A. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
H. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....4 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

## CITY ITEMS.

**Purviance's Card Photographs.**
Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

**Patent Medicines**
Cheaper than elsewhere in the city. Remember the place for drugs, oils, white lead and patent medicines, Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

**Latest from Egypt.**
Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day smile on this delightful perfume. Price, one dollar per bottle. Manufactured by F. A. Penney, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Equal to the imported. Ask your druggist for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

**Kenwood Boarding School,**
For boys. Winter Session begins December 11th. Address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

**No Sewing Machine**
Will embroider but a Grover & Baker.

**Magnificent Present for a Lady.**
Now that everybody is investing more or less space each in the way of making their friends happy, we have a word of advice to people's sense, to wit: That the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing machine, sold at No. 97 Fifth street, is the most appropriate and valuable gift to a lady that could be made. We designate the Wheeler & Wilson because it is universally admitted to be superior to any other in use. Their orders for this purpose have already been unusually numerous.

**Get None**
But a Grover & Baker for a Christmas gift.

**Central Park Skating Club.**
Proposals will be received until December 15th for the lease of the ice-house and skate rooms of the Central Park Skating Company, 9th Ward, Pittsburgh. For further information apply to D. P. Corwin, Superintendent, office Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, Penn street, or to John Chipman, P., Ft. W. C. R'y Co.'s Freight Depot, Penn street.

**None but a Grover & Baker**
Will answer for all family purposes.

**Shawls, Shawls,**
An extra large stock. A visit to the Cloak and Shawl Rooms of Bates & Bell, 41 Fifth street, will repay the trouble. The new styles of garments for promenade wear are superb.

**Muslins and Prints**
Cannot be bought cheaper than at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street. Their Prints are carefully selected for style and durability, and are warranted. Buyers will do well to at least call and examine their assortment.

**A Grover & Baker**
Is the most appropriate Holiday gift.

**Remember**
McClarran's drug store 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

**Fathers, Brothers and Sons,**
Should get a Grover & Baker for a Christmas gift.

**Boots and Shoes.**
If you want the most reliable and satisfactory goods in this line at prices which cannot fail to please you, call at South & Ross's No. 62 Market street, and we feel assured you will not be disappointed. Bear in mind the place, South & Ross's, 62 Market street.

**A Grover & Baker**
Is a health restorer to broken down needle-women.

**Boy's Private Instruction.**
A few lads will be received into the family of the Principal of Beaver High and Musical Institute, January 2, 1866. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor.

**The Grover & Baker**
Is the simplest, cheapest and best in use.

**Reunion Presentation.**
The elegant set of silver purchased by the Eagle Fire Company, No. 1, and which has been on exhibition during the past week, will be drawn for at City Hall, on Friday evening, December 15th, 1865. The ladies, on entering the hall, will be presented with a prize card which will entitle them to a chance in the drawing. We have no doubt, from the care taken in making arrangements for the reunion, as well as the drawing, that a pleasant time may be anticipated, and would advise all our friends, especially the ladies, to be present on the night of the drawing. Don't forget City Hall, Friday evening, December 15, 1865.

**A Grover & Baker**
Will make the home cheerful and happy.

**Furniture and Library at Auction.**
This day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Fremont street, near Nevin's Church, Allegheny. By order of executors of W. K. Pierce, dec'd. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

**Good Advice.**
Why throw away your money in purchasing a worthless Sewing Machine, when you can get one of the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson machines at Carpenter's, 97 Fifth street, who warrants every machine he sells for three years. Upwards of two hundred thousand families are now using these machines, and they have never failed yet to give satisfaction. Is it not safer and better to buy your money for one of these machines than to pay it for a machine without any reputation, and which you may have to send to the auction store as useless in a few weeks?

**Elegant Present.**
A set of those fine fashionable Furs, from the popular and fashionable house. Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

**Gymnastics and Calisthenics.**
The entertainment of these classes in the Beaver Female Seminary, takes place in the Beaver Presbyterian Church this evening, December 14.

**Side Boards and Camp Chairs,**
A great variety for sale by R. R. Bulger, 45 Smithfield street.

**Prints and Muslins.**
If you are wanting them, remember the great clearance sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

**Dress Goods.**
Are you wanting them? Go to the holiday and semi-annual clearance sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

**Shawls and Cloaks.**
The place to buy these, just now in particular, is at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

**Flannels and Blankets.**
For variety and cheapness, see those exhibited at the great sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

**Country Merchants**
Will find at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, a large stock of desirable dry goods at very low prices.

**The Winter Season.**
The inclement season is upon us, and with its advent the thoughts naturally turn to seeking and securing. Messrs. Day & Hayden, of Wood street, have, with commendable promptitude, made great preparations to supply our citizens with Skates, Rubber, Sleigh Bells, etc. Their stock of goods in these lines is immense and as it has been secured with regard to the wants of this market, their customers may rely upon being suited.

**Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and its Connections.**
The Cleveland *Herald* referring to this subject, says: The opening of the new route, although apparently leaving both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia on one side, will insure directly to the benefit of both cities. When the Atlantic and Great Western Railway was projected, it left Cleveland away to the north, entirely out of its calculations. But Cleveland was too important a point to be so ignored, and self-interest compelled the owners of the undertaking to secure the line to Cleveland, as one of the most important sources of business. In the same manner Pittsburgh and Philadelphia will be so connected by branches that a new and competing route will be opened between them, to their mutual advantage. That this is no mere speculation as to possibilities, we have good reason for believing. There are good grounds for believing that the Philadelphia Valley Railroad will form the connection between Pittsburgh and the proposed new line; that one of the short lines in Eastern Pennsylvania will offer a connecting link with Philadelphia, thus giving Pittsburgh a choice of routes to Philadelphia and New York, and opening the rich Lehigh, mineral and farming lands of the central counties to the interest of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. That the connection between Youngstown and Pittsburgh, and thence by the Connellsville route to timber and coal lands, will be pushed forward to completion as speedily as possible, thus opening a new line to Baltimore and Washington from both Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Cleveland and every Western city is deeply interested in the success of the various undertakings proposing to open new and shorter lines to the East, but Pittsburgh has an equal interest, and should urge forward Philadelphia.

The projected undertaking will cause probably, fifty million dollars to be spent in Pennsylvania, increasing the value of property in the city, developing its resources, and enlarging its prosperity. On every account, then, as well as other, it should foster every attempt to open new lines lines of communication within and through its borders.

NAUTICAL SALVAGE.—A FAT JOB FOR LAWYERS IN PROSPECT.—The steamer Kensington, Capt. Chipman, on which the ill-fated steamship Messrs. Day & Hayden, of Wood street, have, with commendable promptitude, made great preparations to supply our citizens with Skates, Rubber, Sleigh Bells, etc. Their stock of goods in these lines is immense and as it has been secured with regard to the wants of this market, their customers may rely upon being suited.

**Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and its Connections.**
The Cleveland *Herald* referring to this subject, says: The opening of the new route, although apparently leaving both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia on one side, will insure directly to the benefit of both cities. When the Atlantic and Great Western Railway was projected, it left Cleveland away to the north, entirely out of its calculations. But Cleveland was too important a point to be so ignored, and self-interest compelled the owners of the undertaking to secure the line to Cleveland, as one of the most important sources of business. In the same manner Pittsburgh and Philadelphia will be so connected by branches that a new and competing route will be opened between them, to their mutual advantage. That this is no mere speculation as to possibilities, we have good reason for believing. There are good grounds for believing that the Philadelphia Valley Railroad will form the connection between Pittsburgh and the proposed new line; that one of the short lines in Eastern Pennsylvania will offer a connecting link with Philadelphia, thus giving Pittsburgh a choice of routes to Philadelphia and New York, and opening the rich Lehigh, mineral and farming lands of the central counties to the interest of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. That the connection between Youngstown and Pittsburgh, and thence by the Connellsville route to timber and coal lands, will be pushed forward to completion as speedily as possible, thus opening a new line to Baltimore and Washington from both Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Cleveland and every Western city is deeply interested in the success of the various undertakings proposing to open new and shorter lines to the East, but Pittsburgh has an equal interest, and should urge forward Philadelphia.

The projected undertaking will cause probably, fifty million dollars to be spent in Pennsylvania, increasing the value of property in the city, developing its resources, and enlarging its prosperity. On every account, then, as well as other, it should foster every attempt to open new lines lines of communication within and through its borders.

NAUTICAL SALVAGE.—A FAT JOB FOR LAWYERS IN PROSPECT.—The steamer Kensington, Capt. Chipman, on which the ill-fated steamship Messrs. Day & Hayden, of Wood street, have, with commendable promptitude, made great preparations to supply our citizens with Skates, Rubber, Sleigh Bells, etc. Their stock of goods in these lines is immense and as it has been secured with regard to the wants of this market, their customers may rely upon being suited.

# Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1865. NO. 81.

## The Daily Commercial

### The Proposed New Railroads in Pennsylvania.

OIL CITY, December 5, 1865.

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

My object in sending you a former communication was not to provoke controversy, or annoy yourself or your readers with the squabbles of rival railroad companies, but to bring before the bar of public opinion what I considered an outrageous attempt, by powerful and interested parties, to prevent a useful and necessary public improvement. It matters very little to the people in general "who shall have the carrying trade of the oil regions," but it is of some consequence to every consumer in the country that every great industrial product should be as little hampered as possible in reaching market. When $3 00 per barrel was being paid to teamsters for hauling oil from the the wells on Pithole to the Allegheny river, a distance of four miles, the oil only realizing $2 50 per barrel to the producer, exclusive of the Government tax, it was high time for those in the oil regions to look about them.

I see, by your issue of Saturday last, that "truth" is distasteful to your correspondent "Franklin." Perhaps a little more plain truth may act as an antidote. "Franklin" says I have "artfully concealed many important facts." I am not aware of having concealed any important fact, but confess to having generously refrained from mentioning one which may be still more unpalatable to "Franklin" and his friends than any of my former ones. I will now bring it before you that "the presence of the men in the employ of the Warren and Franklin company on the line from Oleopolis to Oil City was to prevent a road from being built, not to build one." I qualified this by adding: "such at least is the general impression here." But I had stronger grounds than mere impression as will appear in the sequel.

The parties in Oil City and Pittsburgh, who undertook the construction of the Pithole and Oil City Railroad under the charter, were largely interested in the prosperity of Oil City, and in shipping oil to Pittsburgh. They did not care so much who built the road, as that a road should be built. By invitation they met with the President and the law agent of the Warren and Franklin Company. The latter proposed to take that part of the line from Pithole road from Oleopolis to Oil City, refunding to the Pithole and Oil City company the money already spent on construction. The Pithole and Oil City Company said, "if you make us an offer to that effect, and come under bonds to finish the road to Oil City, we think that we can do it into Oil City, and work it efficiently when built, we have no doubt it will be accepted. We are not railroad men, and have no desire to be so. But our corporate and individual property interests, and the general good of the district, imperatively demand that the road be completed, and when completed worked."

The reply of "Franklin's" clients to this intimation was an application next morning to the Supreme Court of the State, then in session at Pittsburgh, for a writ of injunction against the Pithole and Oil City company, on the ground that were the other interests behind the Clarion Land Company, opposed alike to the Warren road and to Pittsburgh? Pages of special pleading cannot neutralize the effect of one such important fact as this. If they desire, in good faith, to build the road from Oleopolis to Oil City, how did they not make the offer and give the required guaranty?

The Philadelphia and Erie Company, who it appears endorse the Warren and Franklin bonds, have no interest in building a road to Oil City. *They have* an interest in building the Warren and Franklin road, and in keeping monopolists and stopping there, as by that means the great portion of the oil carried down Pithole creek by the Pithole and Oil City road, would be diverted to the Philadelphia and Erie road to the complete exclusion of Oil City and Pithole. It was the knowledge of this fact which caused the demand for guarantee in building and working by the Pithole and Oil City Company.

TRUTH.

THE ALPINE TUNNEL.—We recently published in the COMMERCIAL, an elaborate account of the operation on the French side, of tunneling the Alps. We are now enabled by special telegraphic advices to report the amount of progress made on the Italian side of the Alps at Bardonneche. There the work has been conducted with greater rapidity and with less difficulty than on the Giffet. The work, so far as perforations have reached, has been humblende, mica and calcareous schiste, comparatively easy to pierce. At last accounts, however, the machines were working in a "schiste" formation which is infiltrated with veins of quartz, and which, when struck by one of the drills, sends forth sparks of anger. Still they are advancing from two to three metres per day, and by the end of the year expect to have made eight hundred metres. By the old process of working by hand, with a much larger number of men, but two hundred metres a year were made. As an evidence of the difference between the progress upon the Italian and the French side, it may be stated that in the month of September last, when an advance of sixty-eight metres and ninety centimetres was made on the Italian side, only fifteen metres and a half were madeat Fourneux.

By the end of the present year the engineers calculate at the present rate of progress that fifteen hundred upon this side will have reached a distance of 4,410 metres, o about 3,969 yards, into the bowels of the Alps. From the French side will be 12220 metres, or about 13,248 yards, in length, it will be seen that upon this side more than one-half the distance from the centre to the centre of the tunnel will be completed. From the Italian side it is calculated that by the favorable facts than those already encountered are met with between now and the 1st of January next, the junction on each side, a distance of about 2,822 yards will have been completed. This will make a total of 5,510 metres, or 5,753 yards, thus finished, leaving 6,070 metres, or about 7,485 yards, still to be bored, and this, unless some unforeseen obstacles present themselves, M. Sommeiller and the other engineers think can be accomplished by the 1st of January, 1870 when the Alpine tunnel, the largest—larger than any other in existence, will, it is hoped, echo through its length and breadth and depth with the swift rush of the steam locomotive as the first train of cars goes tearing through the Alps.

THE CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH AND CONDITION.—Jefferson Davis is still confined as a prisoner, at Fortress Monroe, while his family remain in voluntary exile in the cold climate of Canada. Now that the arch traitor has lost all his power and prestige, he is fast becoming contemptible for his diminished consequence. His eyes have lost the contemptuous look they once had, and there is less *hauteur* of manner, less reserve and sarcasm of speech. It is not even yet positive that his trial on the charge of treason has been determined upon. The nearest approach to anything decisive is the inference regarding the matter to be drawn from the President's Message.

Reading the late message of President Johnson one has not produced a very favorable impression on Davis's mind, but he says: "It is ably and broadly specific on every subject." Davis is still in Carroll Hall; the room is large and plainly furnished room; still in the enjoyment of a good fire and good attendance; still allowed an occasional promenade; still permitted his daily walks on the parapet, and last, but not least, still granted, as regards eating, as say boiled bills, "the best the market affords." Excepting occasional colds, which trouble him with Job-like persistency, though not quite as plentifully, his health is good, with the methodical precision of one habituated to business is evident in his arrangement of his papers and books, and the same fastidiousness upon the subject of dress and clean linen is still a prominent characteristic. When he walks out he is always neatly gloved, and his jaunty cane bears him unfailing company. His strength of will is remarkable. It has sustained him thus far through a long, and what, to one of his active habits, restless energies and grasping ambition, must be a lurking imprisonment.

JUDICIAL RECOGNITION OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.—Judge Johnson, of Kentucky, in his decision in the case of Bell, refusing bail for aiding the escape of slaves, gives the first judicial recognition of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States. The following is the material portion of the opinion:

"The act of the Kentucky Legislature under which the indictment is framed, presupposes the existence of slavery in Kentucky, and the act was intended to protect the rights of the master in his property in the slave. When slavery ceased to exist, all acts of the Legislature of slave-holding States, making it penal to aid them to escape from the service of the owner, became a dead letter, and ceased to have any validity as statutes or laws.

"The Court judicially takes notice of the facts that the requisite number of States have acted upon the amendment proposed to the Federal Constitution before the return of the indictment in this case, and consequently all penal and criminal acts of the Kentucky Legislature are rendered inoperative and void, so far as they relate to the rights of the master to the services of the slave, and must fall with slavery, and consequently there is no offence in the law of which the defendant in this case was found."

NEW STAMPED ENVELOPES.—The Postoffice Department is now prepared to furnish stamped envelopes of the denominations of nine, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty and forty cents. These envelopes are specially designed for the use of express companies and others who wish to mail matter outside of the mails—the postal law forbidding such matter to be so carried unless the same be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage thereon.

ANOTHER MISPLACED SWITCH.—The late fatal railway accident at Newark, N. J., has not served to warn all the employers of the company against the danger of neglecting their duty. The train, a mail train from Washington to Boston, ought to have run off the track, in Elizabeth City, N. J., nine miles from Newark, on Monday last, in consequence of a misplaced switch. Fortunately, no one was injured, but a valuable locomotive was extensively damaged.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATES.—The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent., but on other parts of the Continent quotations are supported. The following are the rates: Paris, 4; London, 6; Madrid, 6; Vienna, 6@7; Berlin, 7@8; Frankfort, 6@7; Amsterdam, 6; Turin, 6@7; Brussels, 6@7; Hamburg, 6@7; Madrid, 6@9; St. Petersburg, 8.

Randall Hunt, the United States Senator-elect from Louisiana, was, throughout the rebellion, opposed to that fragment of the State, but recognized as a Union man, but he never yielded his principles nor in the Butler administration of affairs in New Orleans. His reputation as a lawyer is unsurpassed in the South, and Mrs. Hunt and the wife of Chief Justice Taney are the only surviving daughters of the late James C. Ludlow, near Cincinnati.

*The Times* Washington special says that considerable surprise is manifested here at the receipt of a letter from Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, addressed to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, including a copy of a petition signed by the General Assembly of Virginia, and praying for the immediate given to having the assent heretofore given to having the Union of the States by the formation of the State of West Virginia. The letter was printed and laid upon the desks of the members to-day, and attracted much comment.

### Important Bounty Case

NEW YORK, December 12.—At the examination yesterday of a case involving the bounty frauds in Jersey City, testimony was given that one hundred and twenty thousand dollars was divided between a firm of bounty brokers and one Sarum, Cicero Stanley, a subordinate of Baker, was defendant detective.

### Fire in Janesville, Wis.

JANESVILLE, WIS., December 13.—A fire last night destroyed a block of wooden buildings on the corner of Main and North streets. The parties who suffered by the fire are Mr. Wheeler, owner of a freight store, Schecker's bakery, and others. Loss $20,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.

### Two Dead Men Found in a Boat.

DUNNVILLE, C. W., December 13.—A boat called John C. Heenan, drifted ashore yesterday at Port Maitland in which two men were found dead. The boat cleared from Erie, Pa., on the 6th instant.

### Fire at Ottawa, Ill.

CHICAGO, December 13.—A fire at Ottawa, Ill., this morning, destroyed nine buildi gs. The loss is not definitely known, but is said to be large. The heaviest losses were those of Messrs. Rouse & Gilndon's shoe store, and Deutsch Bro's drug store.

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Welland Canal, which is still free of ice, will close on Friday next.

The Kentucky Houseof Representatives have adopted a bill restoring to all persons their constitutional legal rights, whereof they were deprived by an act passed March 11th, 1862.

The suit of Miss Laura Keene, to restrain the production of the play of "Our American Cousin," by certain theatrical managers of New York, has been dismissed by the Judge of the Superior Court.

The total amount realized from the sale of public buildings and dismantled forts, in the Department of Washington, is $1,000,000.

In one branch of the Quartermaster's department, seventeen hundred employees have been discharged since July last, reducing the expenses from $60,000 to $30,000.

It is proposed to fix the name of Lincoln county on the new territory.

A Charleston correspondent says that a new legal question, growing out of the emancipation of the negroes, has been raised in South Carolina. It is, whether debts incurred for slaves purchased before the proclamation took effect, are now collectable. Nearly all the people of the Palmetto State are deeply interested in this matter, being still in arrears on old purchases from the Government, which permitted the debts to be paid in Confederate money.

The foreign importations at Baltimore, on Monday, were: From Rio de Janeiro, Malaga, Demarara, Liverpool, St. John, of New Brunswick, Bremen, and elsewhere, reached here valuable cargoes, and of the most miscellaneous character, all consigned to the firms of receiving and forwarding merchants, and will be distributed at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon and other points in the South and West.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says the Fenian Head Centre of Ireland. The governor of the prison which he occupied from June last to August 15th, awaiting trial, is interrogating.

Captain Burbell, who commanded the pirate Shenandoah at the time of her transfer, is being tried at Queenstown for a breach of the foreign enlistment act.

There is no additional news from Spain or Chili. Breadstuffs firmer.

## By the Steamer Java

SANDY HOOK, November 13—2 P. M.—The steamer Java, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Queenstown on the 2d, has passed the Hook. The steamer Cuba arrived on the 1st. The steamer Java brings 200 passengers to New York.

LONDON, December 2.—The *Times* says it cannot affect to be disappointed at the trial of Captain Corbett, of the Shenandoah, for the evasion of the honorably laws having been so executed as almost to defy legal retribution.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—Cotton—The Bourse closed quiet yesterday, at the quotations.

The *Post* says that the Mexican advices that the Spanish Government has sent an Admiral Prim orders to suspend hostilities against Chili, and to propose that the matter be referred to accept of the mediation of neutral powers.

Orders have been given to the Spanish naval officers to forward the preparations of war vessels for sea.

The jailor who connived at the escape of Wilkinson, the Fenian Head Centre, from Chester has been committed for trial.

Fenian trials are progressing. Luby the proprietor of the *Irish People*, has been found guilty and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

The *Morning Post* states that Napoleon had arrived at Paris.

In the Court of queen's Bench the trial of Cluff, Dalton, et al., charged with conspiracy and fraud in connection with the Tipperary Bank, has been concluded, comparatively easy to pierce. At last accounts, however, the machines were working in a "schiste" formation which is infiltrated with veins of quartz, and which, when struck by one of the drills, sends forth sparks of anger. Still they are advancing from two to three metres per day, and by the end of the year expect to have made eight hundred metres. By the old process of working by hand, with a much larger number of men, but two hundred metres a year were made. As an evidence of the difference between the progress upon the Italian and the French side, it may be stated that in the month of September last, when an advance of sixty-eight metres and ninety centimetres was made on the Italian side, only fifteen metres and a half were madeat Fourneux.

By the end of the present year the engineers calculate at the present rate of progress that fifteen hundred upon this side will have reached a distance of 4,410 metres, o about 3,969 yards, into the bowels of the Alps. From the French side will be 12220 metres, or about 13,248 yards, in length, it will be seen that upon this side more than one-half the distance from the centre to the centre of the tunnel will be completed. From the Italian side it is calculated that by the favorable facts than those already encountered are met with between now and the 1st of January next, the junction on each side, a distance of about 2,822 yards will have been completed. This will make a total of 5,510 metres, or 5,753 yards, thus finished, leaving 6,070 metres, or about 7,485 yards, still to be bored, and this, unless some unforeseen obstacles present themselves, M. Sommeiller and the other engineers think can be accomplished by the 1st of January, 1870 when the Alpine tunnel, the largest—larger than any other in existence, will, it is hoped, echo through its length and breadth and depth with the swift rush of the steam locomotive as the first train of cars goes tearing through the Alps.

THE CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH AND CONDITION.—Jefferson Davis is still confined as a prisoner, at Fortress Monroe, while his family remain in voluntary exile in the cold climate of Canada. Now that the arch traitor has lost all his power and prestige, he is fast becoming contemptible for his diminished consequence. His eyes have lost the contemptuous look they once had, and there is less *hauteur* of manner, less reserve and sarcasm of speech. It is not even yet positive that his trial on the charge of treason has been determined upon. The nearest approach to anything decisive is the inference regarding the matter to be drawn from the President's Message.

Reading the late message of President Johnson one has not produced a very favorable impression on Davis's mind, but he says: "It is ably and broadly specific on every subject." Davis is still in Carroll Hall; the room is large and plainly furnished room; still in the enjoyment of a good fire and good attendance; still allowed an occasional promenade; still permitted his daily walks on the parapet, and last, but not least, still granted, as regards eating, as say boiled bills, "the best the market affords." Excepting occasional colds, which trouble him with Job-like persistency, though not quite as plentifully, his health is good, with the methodical precision of one habituated to business is evident in his arrangement of his papers and books, and the same fastidiousness upon the subject of dress and clean linen is still a prominent characteristic. When he walks out he is always neatly gloved, and his jaunty cane bears him unfailing company. His strength of will is remarkable. It has sustained him thus far through a long, and what, to one of his active habits, restless energies and grasping ambition, must be a lurking imprisonment.

JUDICIAL RECOGNITION OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.—Judge Johnson, of Kentucky, in his decision in the case of Bell, refusing bail for aiding the escape of slaves, gives the first judicial recognition of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States. The following is the material portion of the opinion:

"The act of the Kentucky Legislature under which the indictment is framed, presupposes the existence of slavery in Kentucky, and the act was intended to protect the rights of the master in his property in the slave. When slavery ceased to exist, all acts of the Legislature of slave-holding States, making it penal to aid them to escape from the service of the owner, became a dead letter, and ceased to have any validity as statutes or laws.

"The Court judicially takes notice of the facts that the requisite number of States have acted upon the amendment proposed to the Federal Constitution before the return of the indictment in this case, and consequently all penal and criminal acts of the Kentucky Legislature are rendered inoperative and void, so far as they relate to the rights of the master to the services of the slave, and must fall with slavery, and consequently there is no offence in the law of which the defendant in this case was found."

NEW STAMPED ENVELOPES.—The Postoffice Department is now prepared to furnish stamped envelopes of the denominations of nine, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty and forty cents. These envelopes are specially designed for the use of express companies and others who wish to mail matter outside of the mails—the postal law forbidding such matter to be so carried unless the same be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage thereon.

ANOTHER MISPLACED SWITCH.—The late fatal railway accident at Newark, N. J., has not served to warn all the employers of the company against the danger of neglecting their duty. The train, a mail train from Washington to Boston, ought to have run off the track, in Elizabeth City, N. J., nine miles from Newark, on Monday last, in consequence of a misplaced switch. Fortunately, no one was injured, but a valuable locomotive was extensively damaged.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATES.—The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent., but on other parts of the Continent quotations are supported. The following are the rates: Paris, 4; London, 6; Madrid, 6; Vienna, 6@7; Berlin, 7@8; Frankfort, 6@7; Amsterdam, 6; Turin, 6@7; Brussels, 6@7; Hamburg, 6@7; Madrid, 6@9; St. Petersburg, 8.

The *Times* Washington special says that considerable surprise is manifested here at the receipt of a letter from Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, addressed to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, including a copy of a petition signed by the General Assembly of Virginia, and praying for the immediate given to having the assent heretofore given to having the Union of the States by the formation of the State of West Virginia. The letter was printed and laid upon the desks of the members to-day, and attracted much comment.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

# FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Boston.

Stephens Not Yet Recaptured.

British Course in Jamaica Disapproved.

Trial of Captain Corbett, of the Shenandoah.

THE SPANISH CHILIAN IMBROGLIO.

Spain Has Not Backed Down.

Hostile Preparations are Being Pushed.

Fenian Luby Sentenced to Twenty Years' Penal Servitude.

CAPT. CORBETT ACQUITTED.

Mr. Bright Makes a Reform Speech.

Death of Dr. Barth, the African Traveler.

Telegraph Between Cuba and the United States.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool 29th, via Queenstown 30th ult., arrived this forenoon.

Stephens, the Fenian, remained at large. A special commission for the trial of Fenians opened at Dublin on the 27th ult.

The trial of Luby was progressing, the charge being treason and felony.

An influential public meeting held at Manchester, strongly condemned the severe proceedings in Jamaica. They sent a deputation with a memorial to Earl Russell, requesting that no act irrevocably for inquiry, and evinced an anxious desire for the vindication of justice.

The *Morning Herald* says the feeling in the city, relative to American affairs is not altogether satisfactory.

LIVERPOOL, December 30.—There is no news of Stephens, the escaped Fenian Head Centre of Ireland. The governor of the prison which he occupied from June last to August 15th, awaiting trials are progressing.

Captain Burbell, who commanded the pirate Shenandoah at the time of her transfer, is being tried at Queenstown for a breach of the foreign enlistment act.

There is no additional news from Spain or Chili. Breadstuffs firmer.

## By the Steamer Java

SANDY HOOK, November 13—2 P. M.—The steamer Java, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Queenstown on the 2d, has passed the Hook. The steamer Cuba arrived on the 1st. The steamer Java brings 200 passengers to New York.

LONDON, December 2.—The *Times* says it cannot affect to be disappointed at the trial of Captain Corbett, of the Shenandoah, for the evasion of the honorably laws having been so executed as almost to defy legal retribution.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—Cotton—Sales to-day, 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm and quiet, with a partial advance of ¼d to day. Breadstuffs firmer. Provisions dull. Petroleum upward.

LONDON, December 2.—Consols close at 89¾@90 for money and account. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,000.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—The steamer Etna, from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, December 2—The Breadstuff Circulars report the market for Flour quiet and steady. Wheat, 1@2d higher; red, 1@2d closed. Corn, advanced 1@2d. Provisions—Beef very firm; Pork scarce; Lard declining. Bacon 2s lower. Cheese firm. Butter firm but dull. Tallow firm. Spirits Turpentine 1s higher. Rosin 6d higher. Petroleum very firm.

LONDON, December 30.—Flour 27s. Wheat 9s. Corn 29s 6d for red. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm and active. Petroleum declining.

Baring Bros. report a fair business in cotton at unchanged quotations. Breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool have advanced them 6@9d.

## The French Organ on the Message.

The *National Intelligencer* has translated the following from the *Courrier des Etat Unis* of the 7th:

"The impression produced upon the press and public by the President's message has been decidedly most favorable. For our part, we cannot but rejoice at the message, all that relates to internal policy. Mr. Johnson has expressed himself as a patriot and a statesman, and his declarations have been received with universal favor—is in happy contrast to the eccentricities and offensive obscurity to which we were accustomed from his predecessor.

Though not quite satisfied with the language of Mr. Johnson concerning the slaves set at liberty, we are pleased to perceive that the Chief Magistrate has at least abstained from the empty declamations in which, as a rule, orators of much the fashion in the United States. The President, whilst firm in regard to Great Britain, says how he will not, in a spirit of bravado, a question of principles, and does not demand actual redress for certain grievances. In regard to France, he is equally moderate. That Mr. Johnson refrains from maintaining the Monroe doctrine, but that he, nevertheless, adheres to the principles to which it enunciates. The paragraph in question is an indirect setting at rest the ultra-democratic party, which, in France, pays no heed to the opinions of the Union, and consequently all penal and criminal acts of the Kentucky Legislature are rendered inoperative and void, so far as they relate to the rights of the master to the services of the slave, and must fall with slavery, and consequently there is no offence in the law of which the defendant in this case was found.

"The Court judicially takes notice of the facts that the requisite number of States have acted upon the amendment proposed to the Federal Constitution before the return of the indictment in this case, and consequently all penal and criminal acts of the Kentucky Legislature are rendered inoperative and void, so far as they relate to the rights of the master to the services of the slave, and must fall with slavery, and consequently there is no offence in the law of which the defendant in this case was found.

NEW STAMPED ENVELOPES.—The Postoffice Department is now prepared to furnish stamped envelopes of the denominations of nine, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty and forty cents. These envelopes are specially designed for the use of express companies and others who wish to mail matter outside of the mails—the postal law forbidding such matter to be so carried unless the same be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage thereon.

ANOTHER MISPLACED SWITCH.—The late fatal railway accident at Newark, N. J., has not served to warn all the employers of the company against the danger of neglecting their duty. The train, a mail train from Washington to Boston, ought to have run off the track, in Elizabeth City, N. J., nine miles from Newark, on Monday last, in consequence of a misplaced switch. Fortunately, no one was injured, but a valuable locomotive was extensively damaged.

ARE GREEN CARPETS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH? The fears entertained by some persons that the use of carpets with green tints is injurious to health, may be dismissed when they know the results of chemical examination. The green used in the manufacture of carpets is not the poisonous color respecting which so much has been said and published. Prussian blue with tartaric and the sulphate of indigo neither of which are injurious to health or life. The poisonous green is only applied to paper and some cotton fabrics; never to silk or woolen fabrics. The poisonous green (Schule's French green) consists of arsenious acid and the sub-plate of copper oxidized, and is used as a paint and a dye for vegetable fabrics. Chemists have not yet learned how to apply it to wool or silk, as it is too expensive to be applied.

The dust of all woolen carpets, however, is unfavorable to health. There was much less consumption and lung disease in the country when palmleo floors were the rule and carpeted floors the exception.

COAL IN CLARION COUNTY, PA.—Parties engaged in boring an oil well on Piney Creek, near Kingsville, Clarion county, recently discovered a six foot vein of excellent coal, at a depth of fifteen feet from the surface of the ground. A shaft is to be sunk immediately, for the purpose of mining the coal.

General Butler proposes to write General Grant's history from or before the time he entered West Point up to the Richmond General-ship.

MESSRS. Sidne, Tousey & Co., bankers of 87 Wall street, have suspended payment,—the result of speculations.

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

# WASHINGTON.

The Reconstruction Question.

The House Concurs in Senate Amendments.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS COMPLAINED OF.

Negro Suffrage in District of Columbia.

Senate Committee on the District Favor It.

Pardon Applications by the Hundreds.

Congressional Action on the Death of President Lincoln.

Secretary Stanton to Deliver a Eulogy on 12th of February, Deceased's Birthday.

The Monroe Doctrine and Mexican Affairs.

Veteran Reserve Corps to be Permanently Organized.

Beecher Favors Universal Suffrage, Women Included.

Special Despatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 13.

### Reconstruction Resolution Passed.

Thaddeus Stevens, after consulting with several Senators, this morning, determined to amend the Senate modification of his resolution for the appointment of the joint committee of fifteen on reconstruction. He, therefore, moved to take the resolution and amendments from the Speaker's table, when the House agreed to, and without debate or the calling of the yeas and nays, or even ordering tellers, it was passed, in precisely the form as it passed both Houses is as follows:

*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that a joint committee of fifteen members be appointed, of which there shall be members of the House and the remainder of the Senate, to inquire into and report the condition of the States which constituted the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress," with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate concurred in the same so that it will now only be necessary to appoint the committee on Monday next.

### Inaccuracy of Associated Press Reports.

A lively discussion sprang up in the Senate to day concerning the alleged incorrectness of the Associated Press reports of the Senate proceedings, Senators Grimes, Fessenden and Sherman participating. The latter gentleman frequently misrepresented, and intimated that they should endeavor to rectify the matter by resolution if the reports did not do them justice. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said he was willing to appear at the bar of the House or any other combination of newspapers, but he was willing to appear as their counsel, and thought that if the Senators on the other side had been misrepresented as they complained of, they should feel greatly obliged to have it rectified. Mr. Sherman thought that the matter could be settled more quietly by the Senate itself.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. We are especially desirous of letters relative to the discovery and production of oil lands and coals. We do not employ men in general, but will acknowledge and if desired, Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural news, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

## THE DUTY OF SOCIETY WITH REFERENCE TO AMUSEMENTS.

In a number of the principal cities in our country, the theatre, the influence of the drama on public morals, and the general relations of the stage to society, are being freely discussed from the pulpit, through the press and on the stage itself. We frankly say that we are glad to see this; and we think the agitation no mere accident but the development of ideas which are forcing themselves forward for utterance. The phenomenon is not singular. At different periods the like has been seen in religion, science and politics. The discussion appears to be conducted mainly in the right spirit, and we entertain the belief that good will flow from it. We have inserted a number of articles *pro*, and *con*, in the COMMERCIAL, and we expect to print more, without, however, undertaking to decide between the two sides, and with no intention, at present at least, of taking part in the controversy. Our object is merely to have the subject discussed, although one of our religious cotemporaries has had the unfairness to say that we have undertaken the defense of the stage and Sunday papers also. We trust the public generally will perceive and appreciate our motive better.

We presume that the hope of immediately driving the drama from existence is not entertained by any one. It would be more practicable, for the present at least, to attempt to reform and bring it up to the point, where it would exert the least evil influence possible. If it is the school of vice, certainly community has a duty to perform, and whether destruction or reformation shall be the aim, is for itself to decide. There would seem to be no great amount of virtue in passiveness or mere denunciation. Closely connected with the subject, in fact so involved with it that it cannot be disconnected, is the natural truth, that mankind must have amusements of different kinds, and that to afford them, the same as education or any kind of instruction, is the duty of organized society. We would merely turn the eyes of society on itself and on its duties, no less with reference to amusements than its responsibilities towards all its members in whatever relates to their condition and destiny.

To discuss or even call attention to the glaring inconsistency which assails one vice while another is habitually practiced, would be fruitless, for there is no answer or argument in this,—our only purpose is to produce the reflection, and stimulate the action that will result in practical good. We make no plea for amusements, even, though they are as necessary to our moral nature as food to the physical, for the plea goes forth from every human heart. But we maintain—and if WRONG we wish to have it so appear—that society is as much bound to furnish proper amusements as religion or any other instruction, and that in proportion as this duty is discharged or neglected will be the good or bad character of the amusements of the community. The necessity for amusement must be ignored or this duty admitted. We believe that mankind in general, if not furnished with proper, will seek out good and reforming amusements and interest, course, will seek and find those that are bad and degrading. The law of gravitation is true of the moral elements, and organized efforts are as essential to assist in developing them as the physical elements,—and among the moral elements we include amusements, among which the drama, in some shape, for good or for evil, ever has been, is now, and probably will long continue to be, one of the most conspicuous.

## THE DEATH WARRANTS.

It is the highest and most painful office of a judicial tribunal to try a human being for the fearful crime of murder. The thoughtful spectator of the court scene, where such a trial is going on, involving the life of that person who stands at the bar of justice, has emotions such as rise in the mind on no other occasion. Every one is conscious of an unusual solemnity of feeling, if not during the trial, at least when the jury after their deliberation return to their place in court, with the awful decision yet unspoken by their foreman. The intense anxiety of suspense chills the densest crowd to death-like stillness, when the decisive answer is about to be given to the inquiries, "Have you agreed on your verdict, and how do you find the prisoner? Guilty or not guilty." When the foreman rises in his place to give his response, the penetrating eye of instinct reads it on his countenance before it is uttered by his lips, and when the word "guilty," spoken in low and sorrowful tone, reaches the listening crowd, a thrill like an electric shock vibrates through every bosom.

Three persons have, of late, in this one county, had this fearful verdict rendered against them. Arraigned and tried for premeditated murder, they have severally been found guilty by impartial juries. The tremendous sentence of just and righteous law has been solemnly pronounced upon them, consigning them to an ignominious death on the gallows, and the warrants for the execution of that sentence have been issued by the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. The proper authorities have gone from cell to cell where the guilty and wretched convicts are imprisoned, and read to each of them the death warrant that names the day and the hour when his shocking crime shall meet its terrible punishment. With the certainty of the doom before them they are spending the few days and nights that remain to them of life within the prison walls. May God send them devout repentance. No likelihood of pardon encourages the slightest hope. May they seek and find that of heaven, by embracing, even at the eleventh hour, the evangelic and merciful provisions of the Christian faith.

The impressive monitions of the crimes and punishment of those wretched beings should not be lost upon the community. Against all the incentives and auxiliaries to crime, a virtuous community should set its face with unanimous determination. All the agencies and appliances on the side of good morals should enlist its support and co-operation. And the horror that is felt on the occurrence of exceptional atrocities committed by depraved and desperate characters, should in some sense be the measure of our gratitude for just laws and reliable courts, and the prompt infliction of punishment on the guilty.

## CORRUPTING ADVERTISEMENTS.

There is a class of advertisements which may justly be stigmatized as corrupting to morals. It is not a very small class, and it embraces a considerable variety. We shall not attempt to describe them. They are such as offend modesty and virtue by their base suggestions, by inciting to vice and by offering immunity from its consequences.

The parties interested in such advertisements are importunate for their admission to the columns of the newspapers, and are willing to pay almost any price for their insertion. We regret, for the public good, that they are so often indulged. On principles, satisfactory to ourselves, we uniformly reject them. And we have the gratification to know that the patrons of the COMMERCIAL have recognized our practice with satisfaction. We would no more aid such corrupting agencies by our advertising columns, than we would be hired to facilitate them in any other way. Pandering to vice is no part of the function of the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL. Advertisements in every line of legitimate business we welcome, and we are thankful for a liberal patronage in this way, as our readers may judge for themselves. But we intend to continue the COMMERCIAL, as it is, a paper for the family as well as the business house, a paper that the father may hand over to his daughters and sons for perusal, or that he may give them, when he returns weary from his day's honest toil, to read aloud in his hearing at the fire side. If, as is possible in the unavoidable hurry of preparing our daily issue, there may have been any exception to this, it is to be attributed to a transient inadvertence and not to design. It is our aim to furnish reading matter for improvement and for recreation, to give the freshest news and the most of it, to keep up with the business and spirit of the times, to encourage and, as far as we can, direct and assist enterprise. For these purposes we have eyes, brains, and hands enough. If we have not, we can get more. But we have no hands nor longs to handle the sort of advertisements to which we have alluded.

## RADICALS IN WASHINGTON.

MR. GREELEY and Mr. BEECHER, who may be taken as types of radicalism, are in Washington. What are they doing there? Hatching "treasons, stratagems and spoils" against the Government and the honor and interests of the country? No, but supporting the administration of the President in any and every way within the compass of their extensive influences. They are doing in fact and in earnest what a forlorn and broken down faction that continues to ring the changes on radicalism, is pretending to do—enforcing the reconstruction policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. They are seeking to promote the peace and prosperity of the country, and not to keep alive an effete and expiring party.

We recognize in the concurrence of all classes of Republican Union men, in the support of the principles and policy of the administration, the ground of cheerful assurance for the future, as we have seen it effective in the past. The reliable agencies and auxiliaries in the reconstruction of the Governmentare the same that successfully labored together in suppressing the armed rebellion. Exceptional cases of individual aberration, under the impulse of strong passion or misdirected fancy, there may be among them. But as a class, they are the same persons who supported and maintained the war till its end was accomplished, that now stand honestly and efficiently up to the work of restoring the country from the desolations, political and material, which the rebellion occasioned. The supporters of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President, are the supporters of ANDREW JOHNSON, President. Call them Republican, Union, Abolitionist, Radical, or Democrat, they are the same. And we greet it as evidence of their true patriotism, then and now, that they act together for so grand and noble an end, while puny, selfish, sordid minds are groveling among the debris of a disintegrated and discomfitted party.

THE action of the Senate and House of Representatives clearly indicates that Mr. STEVENSON and Mr. CRISWOLD are in a small minority. The indications point to the dismission of the Tennessee members without a great deal of delay. The unanimity with which Mr. STEVENS'S caucus resolution has been shorn of its objectionable features is in the highest degree promising.

REV. DR. HATFIELD ON THE THEATRE.—Our readers will bear in mind that a short time ago the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., an distinguished minister of the M. E. Church in Cincinnati, delivered a discourse against the theatre as a public amusement. His arguments were met by Mrs. Crowell, a popular actress, from the stage of McVicker's Theatre, and subsequently by the Rev. Mr. Colyer, of Chicago. Dr. Hatfield remained silent on the subject until last Monday night, when he lectured to an overcrowded audience in his church, on "the immoral, irreligious, and dangerous influence exerted by the theatre." He quoted from Tertullian, St. Cyprian, Chrysostom, Augustine, Jeremy Collier, Wesley, Wilberforce, James, Beecher, and others to support his theory, and deduced therefrom the following points, viz: That the theatre is a "useless expense;" a "waste of time;" engenders a "distaste for real life;" and "exposes one to bad company."

IOWA SENATORS.—The Legislature of Iowa this winter, will have to elect a United States Senator for the existing term, which expires one year from the 4th of March next; and another Senator for the long term, which constitutionally commences at the same date, but actively does not begin for the present month. There are several candidates for the short term. Mr. HARLAN is not one of them. But he is mentioned by many of the leading men of Iowa for the long term, and will probably be elected to fill it, which we are glad to know will not necessitate his withdrawal from his present position as Secretary of the Interior in order to be immediately realized.

THE JAMAICA REVOLT IN PARLIAMENT.—Our latest English advices state that the revolt in Jamaica has created an excitement, which threatens to trouble the Government and occasion a protracted debate when Parliament opens in February next, growing out of the Jamaica business, not to say cruelty in putting down the rebellion. Among other horrid statements is one that brains were mixed with blood and drank. Indignation meetings are about being held in the larger towns and cities of England. These can hardly fail to embarrass ministers. If they approve of the doings of the authorities of Jamaica they will offend their friends; if they disapprove, the opposition will be afforded one of those opportunities in which an opposition is enabled to deal extensively in censure.

OUR ENLARGING REVENUES.—A Georgia correspondent, writing from the town of Macon, gives an idea of the vast cotton trade at that place, by presenting the figures of the United States Revenue Collector for six weeks ending the 1st ult. The duty on cotton is two cents per pound, and the aggregate receipts at Macon for these six weeks were four hundred and fifty thousand dollars—representing a sum and payment of fifty thousand bales, valued at thirteen millions of dollars in this city. It was estimated that the two closing months would, at current year, the revenues from the same source at the same place would reach more than half a million of dollars additional to the sum mentioned sum. If Southern industry is even tolerably well organized by next spring, the revenues of the Government from the States of the South in 1866 will be enormous.

THE *Journal de Roanne* tells a pathetic story of the effects of imagination in the case of a poor woman of Roanne, who had promised her dying husband that she would not marry again. After four years of widowhood, she was wooed by one to whom her heart inclined. At the same time she was torn with secret remorse on All Souls' day, November 2, she went to pray at the tomb of her husband, and there implored his pardon for having thought of another marriage. On her return home she fell insensible, and in response to her prayer, the word "Never!" came from the grave, and she fell into a swoon. When she arrived at home she was able to relate the occurrence, but lapsed from one convulsion into another, until she expired.

MEXICO.—Notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, all is gaiety at the capital. The city has a population of 250,000, of which only 50,000 are gentlemen or merchants—the rest are Indians or Leperos, who during the streets as fruit sellers, vendors of small wares, water and pack carriers, etc., etc. There is a great display of fine carriages and elegant equipages. The houses of the wealthy are most luxuriantly furnished—in fact everything is in tarranie splendor. The ladies at the opera dress very elegantly, with a profusion of jewelry. No lady wears a bonnet. An elegant mantilla is thrown over the head.

IT IS A somewhat singular fact that nearly all the strongest Union people of North Carolina now staying in Washington prefer Daniel Worth, just elected Governor of that State, to Mr. Holden, the provisional Governor. The old anti-slavery advocates from North Carolina, including such influential men as Daniel R. Goodloe and Professor Hedrick, take this ground. Professor Hedrick (an examiner in the Patent office) asserts upon his own knowledge that the Union men of that State—those who did not participate in the rebellion—unanimously voted for Mr. Worth.

TENNESSEE RAILROADS.—The Railroad Relief Bill, now before the Tennessee Legislature, makes the following appropriation of bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Memphis and Charleston | $300,000 |
| Memphis and Clarksville | 100,000 |
| Manchester and McMinnville | 100,000 |
| Nashville and Northwestern | 500,000 |
| Knoxville and Kentucky | 250,000 |
| Winchester and Alabama | 372,000 |
| East Tennessee and Virginia | 150,000 |
| Mississippi and Tennessee | 50,000 |
| Total | $1,822,000 |

## PERSONAL.

—The *Court Journal* tells us that "Lord Dudley has been in Paris for the last fortnight, expending money on jewels and other gifts for the beautiful Miss Moncrieff, on whose noble brow he is about to place his coronet. His lordship purchased, for his destined bride, the wonderful diamond tiara which has so long adorned the envy and admiration of the belles in the Rue de la Paix. Thirty-two thousand pounds was the price demanded for this exquisite coiffure, but this *écrin* will be but an insignificant item in the *corbeille de mariage*."

—The Hon. J. P. Kennedy of Maryland, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and author of "Horse-shoe Robinson," "Harper's Head," etc., and the Hon. Charles O'Connor, (Mr. O'Connor Don, member of the English Parliament for the county of Roscommon, Ireland, are stopping at St. Louis.

—The chief of the conspiracy insurrection, in Jamaica, was G. T. Gordon, a mulatto, and a member of the Jamaica House of Assembly, who was a "revivalist" preacher, and had obtained great influence over the black population. He was hanged at Morant Bay on the 21st of October.

—The new Chaplain of the House of Representatives is said to be an eloquent minister. He went to Washington in order to write the history of the Navy during the war, and was shortly after his arrival made pastor of the newly organized Congregational Church, in that city, and now is the Chaplain in Congress.

—The United States revenue cutter, Hugh McCulloch, Captain Sands, having on board Governor Curtin and family, touched at Charleston on the 7th inst., and proceeded the same day for Hayana.

—Edwin Forrest has taken steps to be married to his former wife. She sometime since procured a decree of divorce and a large allowance out of her husband's estate, but he has recently taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to have the decree set aside. The effect of a reversal of the judgment of the Court below would, of course, be to unite the parties in the "holy bonds of wedlock."

—We see it stated in the Canadian papers that Mr. Brydges, of the Grand Trunk Railway, has returned from a visit to official quarters in Washington, fully certain of two things, first, that reciprocity will not be at present renewed, and, second, that the American Government does not mean to go to war with Britain on the "Alabama claims."

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. J. R. Brown & Sharp, of Providence, have recently constructed a gear cutting engine, with a perfect index plate. The divisions on their index were obtained from a dividing engine, made by Troughton & Simms, of London, expressly for graduating astronomical and surveying instruments. The head is heavier than usual to insure accuracy. The arbor is turned from a cast steel forging, weighing 60 pounds, on the top of the index plate a circle of copper is inserted near the outer edge, on which are 15 divisions, copied from the plate of a machine containing 4,320 divisions. The marks made on this circle can hardly be seen by the eye, and to centre each plate upon the shaft two microscopes of a magnifying power of 25 diameters, and fitted with cross hairs are used. These microscopes are placed one on each side of the centre of the circle, and eight hours are taken, in the hub of the index, are altered till every division of the circle and its opposite coincides with the cross hairs in the microscope. Every tooth on the edge of the plate is cut, when the opposite divisions are coincident with the microscope. It is an ingenious machine, and supplies to our machinists a long looked for *desideratum*.

One of the most daring robberies we ever heard of recently occurred at a hotel in San Francisco. Mr. S. W. Baker, the night clerk, being alone in the office, was attacked by two men, who felled him with a "sand club," (a long narrow bag, filled with sand,) and then proceeded to rob the safes of a large sum of money and valuables, variously stated from $20,000 to $40,000. The persons then managed to leave by that day's steamer had money on deposit, and by the loss of it were obliged to wait for the next boat. When sufficiently recovered he was able to relate the occurrence, but lapsed from one convulsion into another, until she expired.

One of the most daring robberies we ever heard of recently occurred at a hotel in San Francisco. Mr. S. W. Baker, the night clerk, being alone in the office, was attacked by two men, who felled him with a "sand club," (a long narrow bag, filled with sand,) and then proceeded to rob the safes of a large sum of money and valuables, variously stated from $20,000 to $40,000. The persons then managed to leave by that day's steamer had money on deposit, and by the loss of it were obliged to wait for the next boat. When sufficiently recovered he was able to relate the occurrence, but lapsed from one convulsion into another, until she expired.

## Is the Theatre a School of Virtue or Vice?

In a former article there were many typographical errors, caused by its having been written in pencil, only one of which is of sufficient importance to correct.

I stated that an accomplished scholar and a most excellent man, the author of a work on the characters of Shakspeare, and one well acquainted with the influence of the theatre in this and other countries, the poet DANA, now "Park Daner," regarded it as injurious, and gave his testimony decidedly against it.

My attention was called to this subject, in which I have long had a deep interest, by its discussion in a distant city, and by articles in our own papers. It thus became a proper subject of discussion. The merits of the Tuesday, generally, as it is, is the question. No mention has been made of the theatre in this city, and no wholesale denunciation of actors and actresses, or of those who attend the theatre, has been indulged in. My acquaintance with those classes of persons would not justify me in such a course. If some actors and actresses are in mental and moral attainments equal, or even superior, to other men or women, and if, at the same time, their occupation tends to corrupt the morals of our youth, to diminish by ridicule their respect for goodness and purity, and make vice more attractive than virtue, then the united voice of all lovers of good order, and of the elevation and improvement of man should be raised against it. A bad business is not made good by the character of those engaged in it. I have known professional gamblers who were highly accomplished men, good husbands and fathers, and in most respects good citizens; but I would not advise employment I would warn every young person. If the influence of any profession is bad, if it endangers the morals of others, the mere fact that it is the means by which any individual or individuals procure a livelihood does not make it right. A man has no right to support himself by ruining others. The theatre is powerful in its influence. This is shown from the multitudes who frequent it, and from the character of the performance exciting and holding under the most absolute control the strongest passions. It is not a sufficient excuse to say that the plays meet the wants of depraved appetites, and corrupt nature. Every man should seek to correct low and vicious tastes, to elevate groveling natures, and when the tendency of any influence shows this to be his object, our objections will be removed.

It is then a fair question what are the tendencies of the teachings and influence of this great mixed multitude, where such characters as Hamlet are lured by costly paintings, enlivening music and brilliant displays. It will not be sufficient to show that some parts of the play, standing out in bold relief, or even with benefit. There are those who by their power of self-control, and their strong, well cultivated minds, can read novels, or visit places of acknowledged wickedness, with little or no danger. Many may even derive some useful lessons from them. The bee extracts honey from the deadly nightshade, and the loss of time, and of what should be turned directly or indirectly to some good account; the rendering of the mind insensible to real sorrow, suffering and want, and the utter neglect to act in accordance with the impressions produced by the ridiculous exhibitions of virtuous, good and noble characters, men and women, and the praise bestowed on the wicked, by making the false views given of life, and of what is truly noble, and the great danger of meeting bad associates, and the numerous cases of young men, led from the paths of their degradation and ruin, have professed to me and others in business, that they took their first downward step in the theatre. But these are the objections we urge, and although any one of them would furnish material for an essay, our limits forbid us to dwell further on them at present. I have before referred to the injury done to young men of the highest standing, by "Sensible" Senators, in the Council of history not to be denied. I here quote the forcible language of a distinguished Scottish Lord who made poetry a study, and wrote with remarkable discrimination on the different kinds of literature, especially that of the stage, says of English comedy, that it had done more mischief by corrupting British manners than the wisest lawgiver by putting the whole of Arcadia. The licentious court of Charles II, among its many disorders engendered a taste, like the present, for lewd comedy of this day. The English comedy, copying the manners of the court, became abominably profligate; and nothing so well kept it from loathing. It is there an established rule, to mark out the chief characters with every vice in fashion, however gross. But in such characters, viewed in a true light, would be disgustful, care be taken to disguise their deformity under the embellishment of wit, politeness, and good humor, which in mixed company makes a splendid figure. It requires but much thought to discover the poisonous influence of such pictures of the young man of figure, emancipated, at last, from the society and restraint of a college education, repairs to the capital disposed to every sort of excess. The playhouse becomes his favorite amusement, and he is enchanted with the gaiety and splendor of the chief personages. The disgust which they gives him at first, soon wears off; he is by way for new notions, more liberal in his opinion; by which a sovereign contempt of religion, and a declared war upon the chastity of wives, maids, and widows, are converted from being infamous vices to be fashionable virtues. The infection spreads gradually through all ranks, and becomes universal. How gladly would I relish his company who would undertake to prove that what I have been describing is chimerical; but the dissoluteness of our young *men of birth* will not suffer me to entertain any hope of it. Sir Harry Wildair has completed many a rake; and in the *Suspicious Husband*, Ranger, the humble imitator of Sir Harry, is not without influence in spreading that character. What woman, tinctured with the playhouse morals, would not be the sprightly, the witty, though dissolute Lady Lowly, rather than the modest, though virtuous Lady Grace? How odious ought writers to be, who can employ the talents they have received from their Maker in the most traitorously against them, by endeavoring to corrupt and disfigure his creatures. If the comedies of Congreve did not rack him with remorse in his last moments, he must have been lost to all sense of virtue. Nor will it afford any excuse to such writers that their comedies are entertaining; unless it could be maintained that wit and sprightliness are better suited to a vicious than a virtuous character. W.


## THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

**"The O'Mahony" in Correspondence with the Brotherhood Generally—The Coming Congresses of the House of Delegates—The O'Mahony" Declares he Senate an Illegal Body—The Senate "Don't see it"—The Statements of Both Sides—President Roberts's New Appointments, etc.**

The Fenian imbroglio continues to elicit the liveliest attention in all parts of the country, and its *denouncement* in the near future is awaited with impatience by both the initiated and uninitiated. Just at this moment an extensive correspondence is carried on between "The O'Mahony" and the Brotherhood generally, throughout the United States and the Canadas, concerning the cause of the rupture between the former and the Fenian Senate. The warlike attitude of the Fenian Chieftain, whose individuality is of a very marked character, may be taken as an indication that the "malcontents" will not be able to carry out their plan of reorganization, at least, until the House of Delegates meet on the 2d day of January, 1866. This body is composed of between 800 and 1000 members, representing the different "Circles" in the several States of the Union, and there will also be present delegates from Canada, Ireland and England. The Fenian Senate is a creation of the House of Delegates, and under the Constitution, it is alleged, that they can be removed, suspended, etc., as the larger body may determine in its wisdom. The O'Mahony" claims that the Senate is an illegal body, and that it has not complied their arrangements for doing it themselves. There is some dispute among them as to the propriety of assuming too much responsibility until the House of Delegates shall give their action a full and deliberate investigation, which, while it is not deemed absolutely necessary, is the thing, in this, that the larger body, though elected by the delegates, still it will be desirable as settling the question of their legal power, and tending to harmonize the Brotherhood throughout the country.

The President of Mahony states that President Roberts has deposited 10,000 francs in his own name at Paris, and thus gained credit among Parisian merchants as a New York tradesman of heavy resources. John Mitchell, the Fenian Ambassador to the Court of St. Cloud, is admitted to be honest, but he, not a dollar, and the most rigid exactness is required in all monetary transactions.

The palace in Union square is alleged to have been hired with Mr. Roberts's implied consent, and the leasing of the place was regarded as a step of good policy.

The split between Mr. Patrick O'Rourke and "The O'Mahony"—who had been very intimate and close friends—first occurred about eight months ago, when a conspiracy was discovered in Chicago, and Mr. O'Rourke and others were suspected of scheming to depose O'Mahony. Their failed and the excitement of which subsiding relations were made which have resulted in the withdrawal of two-thirds of the Senate from allegiance to President O'Mahony.

President Roberts states that "The O'Mahony" Head Centre, held absolute power, and the vote of the Senate was the first move of the opponents of absolutism. When he became President he also became subject to senatorial supervision. Up to that time he drew all moneys and signed all checks, and was subject to no control. The Philadelphia Convention remedied that.

The Senate is described by the administration to be in perpetual session, and the present session is therefore legal. Mr. O'Mahony to the contrary notwithstanding. President Roberts has made only three appointments thus far, to his cabinet: Mr. Patrick O'Donnie, of Peoria, Ill., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Mr. W. R. Roberts from the Presidency of the Senate to the Presidency of the Fenian organization; Mr. James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, to be President of the Senate; and Mr. J. J. Geary to be Corresponding Secretary of that body. Mr. Duane is said to be one of the ablest men of the day, and contributed with much liberality toward the accumulation of the funds. Mr. Geary was recently Centre of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in Cork. As, however, the British Government has offered a reward of £500 for his head, he makes it convenient to dwell in New York at present.

As matters stand at present, "The O'Mahony" and President Roberts each have their followers. Meetings are held nightly in various parts of the city, by their followers, one of the largest at Philadelphia endorsing "The O'Mahony." But President O'Mahony has formally summoned a congress of the House of delegates, and he anticipates the prompt and utter repudiation of the ten Senators' conduct. President Robe ts, on the other hand, is equally confident of being able to secure the government of the Fenian Brotherhood in the hands of his party. Thus the matter stands for the present.

## PERFUMERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Lubin's Extracts, Lewis's Extracts, Bubbe & Lemare's, Lubin's Toilet Waters, Eight Flowers, Fancy Perfume Boxes, Toilet Cologne, Toilet sets, Bird Bouse, French, Florida Water, Patchouly, Cologne, Silk Satchels, Gold Hair Powder, Silver Hair Powder, Also, a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Medical Liquors, Perfumery, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, &c., of the very best grades at prices very low.

HARKNESS & McKENNAN, Successors to N. McClarran & Co., Corner of Diamond and Fifth.

dec12 85 Market street, cor Diamond near Fifth.

## PURE NORTH CAROLINA TAR.

Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN,
Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,

SODA ASH AND POTASH.

Soda Ash and Potash,
All at the very lowest prices.
FLEMINGS Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Remember the place. dec11-3

HORSE LOST.—On Sunday morning a heavy set bay horse was lost. A reward will be paid for him, or any information which may lead to his recovery, by leaving word at John M. Pitock's News Depot. JAMES W. CAMPBELL. dec11-3

TENNESSEE PIG IRON.

FOR SALE
500 tons Charcoal, Cold Blast and Cold Short Iron, very excellent, to arrive.
MINICK & CO.
dec11-13t

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Pittsburgh, December 12, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING UNITED STATES COMMISSARY STORES, condemned as unfit for issue, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of Commissary of Subsistence, corner Penn street and Garrison alley, on FRIDAY, December 18th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

3,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders, in tierces;
1,021 lbs Hard Bread, in barrels.
Will not be examined any time previous to sale.
Terms: Cash. Government sacks to be returned.
G. W. MURPHY,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
dec12-4t

## SPERM LUBRICATOR.

**Important Invention**

**Something which our Manufacturers have long desired.**

A SUBSTITUTE FOR

**Lard Oil,**

**And Sold for $30 per barrel less.**

**Read**

The following recommendations from some of our well known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a equal to to Lard Oil:

PITTSBURGH, November 16th 1863.—We are using the Sperm Lubricator," manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., in cutting screws and on our machinery, and find it equal to lard oil in every respect. We use no other oil.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
110 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 10th, 1863.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & Co.: 22 Market street,—Gents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or more, and can recommend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I use your oil for the cylinder, for burning, and in fact for everything that oil is required for in our Mill. I also use it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers I have with me find it a No. 1 Lard Oil. We did not like to recommend the oil as the heat we have ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tested.

JENNINGS & CO.

We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Morehead & Co., Soho Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Iron and Steam Pipe Fitters.

The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
22 Market street.

The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages to suit purchasers. dec4 5mesd

CURTAIN
Establishment.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 Chesnut street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Are now receiving the commencement of their FALL ASSORTMENT OF

French and English Lace Curtains,
Brocatelle,
Silk Terry,
Plain Wool Reps,
Satin De Laines,
Fancy Union Reps,
Utrecht Velvet,

And a variety of other materials for CURTAIN AND FURNITURE COVERING. nov6-1m-Tu-Th-S

WHEAT—
Red Winter and Spring, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
357 Liberty street.
dec12

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BOILER MAKERS.—WANTED—A man who is capable of taking charge of a Boiler Yard, either by the day, month or to take an interest in the Yard. Works on Monongahela River, opposite the Pittsburg landing. Apply at No. 189 PENN STREET, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. dec11

ENGINE, OIL TOOLS, &c.—Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE on

ENGINE, OIL TOOLS AND ROPES.

All nearly new; used about a month. Sold separately or together on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., Sewickley, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M. Per order of committee

L. GASTON Secretary.
dec4-4td

FOR RENT.—To one or two men, A FURNISHED ROOM,
Inquire at NO. 30 THIRD STREET.
dec11-3t

SEALED PROPOSALS, FOR THE grading of Chartier street, from Washington to Brady street, will be received at Mayor Stewart street Commissioner, or the undersigned, at the office of Bayne, Park & Co., Reading and Manchester, until FRIDAY, December the 22d, 1863.

Committee on Streets.
JAMES PARK,
dec14

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING the Committee on Streets to contract for the grading of Chartier street.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be and the same are hereby authorized and directed to put under contract the grading of Chartier street from Washington to Brady street, in the Borough of Manchester, in conformity with the plans and profile of the same, adopted by ordinance the 31st day of March, A. D. 1864, entitled an act in relation to the grading and paving of streets in the Borough of Manchester, Allegheny county, Pa.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 12th day of December, 1863.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: M. G. CLARK, Clerk. dec14

CHOICE BOOKS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Our stock is most attractive in every department.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
93 Wood street.
dec11

CHEAP DWELLINGS
FOR SALE.

We are authorized to sell those two neat two story dwellings and lots, situated on Locust street, Allegheny, 25 feet front each, and 120 deep, on Anderson street, offered on terms to suit, (not more than a rent). Apply quickly to
B. McLAIN & CO.
dec11

Illuminated and Illustrated Books.

HURD & HOUGHTON.
401 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
HAVE NOW READY:

1. The Twenty-third Psalm.

Splendidly illuminated from original designs. Each page elegantly printed in oil colors, with ornamental border, 4to, cloth, gilt, $5.00; morocco, gilt or antique, $8.50.

[From the Methodist.]

"The Twenty third Psalm is remarkable for the unusual elegance with which it is gotten up. We do not think we have seen any book which equals this line of publications. The chromolithography is extraordinary. The page is decorated with the choicest flowers of the realm. More beautiful emblems could hardly be found to mark so beautiful a text."

2. The Three Kings of Orient.

"A Christmas Carol." Words and music by Rev. J. H. Hopkins, jr. Each page printed in colors, from exquisite designs. 4to, boards, extra cloth, gilt, $5; morocco, gilt or antique, $8.50.

[From the Christian Intelligencer.]

"This famous carol is richly embellished by colored illustrations, which are executed in the highest style of art. The whole volume is a gem. Another elegant volume of over 1,000 pages, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of generals, battle scenes, etc., of the war, will be issued at Christmas, entitled, Lincoln and his Generals, or the Pictorial Battles of the War. It contains rousing matter, equal to three large octavo volumes. Send for circulars and terms to agents. Address DAVIS, BROTHERS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. dec5-4t

GREAT GIFT SALE,
AT
SIMONDS & COS.,
No. 74 Fifth street.

AN IMMENSE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Watches,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
AND JEWELRY.

ALL TO BE SOLD

FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

And not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

Splendid List of Articles,
TO BE SOLD FOR $1 EACH.

In these we shall have all qualities and kinds, and at

REAL BARGAIN PRICES.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

In Combs, plain and fancy: Buckles, Purses, Bags, Satchels, Boxes, Stands, &c.
New cuffs and Ties, in various patterns.
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
New Slipper Patterns.
Gloves, Hosiery.
Shawls, Hoods,
Cloaks, Balmoral Skirts.

And many other articles too numerous to mention suitable for gifts.

Buyers will find it to their advantage to give us a call

GOOD PRICES WILL BE FOUND LOW.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT THE GREAT
CLOAK HOUSE
OF THE WEST,
THE
PITTSBURGH
Cloak and Mantilla Store,
No. 73 Market street

Our stock of Holiday Garments consists of

FINE LYONS VELVET BASQUES,

SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,

And the new very popular TYROLEAN CLOTH, made into those medium and jaunty sacques, that has created such a furore in Broadway, in the last two weeks. We have also in stock some

BEAUTIFUL WRAPS,

Made from the always desired VELVET BEAVERS, just the thing adapted to the slipping frosts of Winter. In a word, our stock is complete in everything desired and sought after in the way of

LADIES' CLOAKS.

M. J. SPENCE,
dec4 NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

KNOWLES'S
PATENT STEAM PUMP,
FOR
RAILROAD, REFINERY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

This Pump is meeting with great favor here, as it fulfils all the requirements of a first class Pump

BAILEY, FARREL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
dec11 PITTSBURGH, PA.

40,000 POUNDS NEW DRIED PEACHES, in quarters and halves.
10,000 lbs Tallow, in regular packages.
16,000 lbs Green Hides.
14,000 lbs Beef Hams, (Mitchell & Ladel's brand.)
5,000 lbs new Bacon Shoulders.
5,000 lbs do do Hams.
20 tierces new Lard.
500 bbls extra Mess Beef, (Mitchell & Ladel's brand.)
20 dozen Beef Tongues.
100 bush prime Timothy Seed.
500 lbs packed Butter.
300 doz. 3 lb canned Peaches.
Arriving and for sale by
COOK, BROS. & CO.,
12 Smithfield street.
dec2

DRIED FRUIT.

Our stock of Dried Fruit is large and complete, and we are prepared to fill orders at the lowest market rates.
Apples, Peaches,
Cherries, Blackberries,
Raspberries, Plums,
Pears, Whortleberries,
Currants, Quinces,
Grapes, Pumpkins,
Squashes, Sweet Potatoes,
Onions, Tomatoes,
Corn, Beans,
Peas, Rhubarb,
Okra, Mushrooms,
Sage, Thyme,
Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram,
Parsley, Celery,
Mint, Lemon Thyme,
Lemon Peel, Orange Peel,
Citron, Mixed Spices,
Ground Spices, Whole Spices,
Mustard, Pepper,
Cloves, Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, Ginger,
Allspice, Mace,
Cassia, Saffron,
Sweet Herbs, Sage,
Thyme, Summer Savory,
Sweet Marjoram, Parsley,
Celery, Mint,
Lemon Thyme, Lemon Peel,
Orange Peel, Citron,
Mixed Spices, Ground Spices,
Whole Spices, Must

# The Daily Commercial

GRAPE CULTURE.

Practical Suggestions.

Mr. William Thompson's English publication on the cultivation of the Grape, which has passed through several editions, contains some suggestions of immediate application and decided value. We quote: "Those who have paid much attention," says he, to the subject have come to the conclusion that many of the highest flavored grapes, which are at the same time the most delicate and difficult to grow with success on their own roots, will one day be grown with perfect ease when we have discovered the proper stocks for them, and that late-ripening varieties will be got to ripen earlier when grafted on earlier stocks. I have not myself proved the correctness of the latter, but have read of instances of it, and, reasoning from analogy, am prepared to believe it. Of the former, I had a striking proof in the case of the Muscat Hamburgh on the Black Hamburgh stock. On its own roots I have not grown it above two pounds weight, while on the Hamburgh stocks I have had it five pounds weight, with larger berries and much better flavored in every way which on its own roots I have proved the finest Barbarossa to be a most unsatisfactory shifter for the Muscat, so much so that the fruit never ripened at all on it, while by its side the Royal Muscat ripened perfectly on its own roots. I have not grown it above glass, and nine varieties of American outdoor grapes, and had them all mature well, except the Isabella, some of these I like which colored well, but others will hardly ripen.

The result of the year would be but a repetition of the report I made to the Royal Horticultural Society last.

The Cloveron Grape has a habit of misting, which I have seen noticed among English cultivators, but which does not appear to attach to other varieties in America. I think that this deformation does not seem to injure it except in appearance.

Muscat Hamburg was affected by shrivel, or shanking, a disease or habit which seems to be very little understood by cultivators, judging from the various causes assigned for it in the books. It has been usually considered as found only under glass, but I have seen very well defined instances of it on the open wall, and the definition of it as a cause will have to be abandoned, I put against it, as I did it in Black Hamburg stocks this spring, and who in the canes bear will report if there be any change thus produced in its habits? If so, as some one who has experimented says there is), it would indicate that we must look to the roots of the plant for the cause of shrivel.

I have some of my out-door grapes lying on the ground this year, until the first week in May. I laid all down except one, (York or Franklin), which was too large to be so treated. It is the only one affected with mildew, and it not to any injurious extent. The quantity of grapes raised in the country would be increased a thousand fold, and the quality much improved, if farmers would trim their vines thoroughly in November, and pin them to the ground, with a very light covering to keep off the winter's sun. The brush heap of half dead half living wood and leaves one often sees on an arbor or trellis in the country, is rather a burlesque on grape growing than an experiment. Even if a vine will live through the winter, and the kinds are not many that will stand the ordeal, the circulation of the sap will be better and fruit finer for not exposing it to such a test of hardihood.

I have been annoyed again this year with the Thrip, which has only shown itself within a few years, and appears to be rapidly on the increase. I mentioned a former article the difficulty of applying smoke without injury to the fruit. If dry-cured, I think it would soon return again, and the true direction to look for a remedy will be in some application to the leaves that shall prove distasteful to it. I syringed tobacco water two or three times this season, and thought a check was given to the insect; but when the frost at the border was ready for their being planted; I shook all the earth from their roots and spread them out on the soil of the border, and when the border was under 6 feet apart, covered the roots with 6 inches of soil, and gave them the whole season to grow. Water at a temperature of 150°, and covered the surface with an inch of dry soil to prevent, to some extent, the escape of the heat, will be applied to the border by the warm water. The vines were just bursting their buds when planted, and that is early enough. I like to avoid the risk of stopping or rubbing off all the buds but one or two, I should aim to grow a single rod, and 6 feet apart, covered the roots with 6 inches of soil, and gave them the whole season to grow. Water at a temperature of 150°, and covered the surface with an inch of dry soil to prevent, to some extent, the escape of the heat, will be applied to the border by the warm water. The vines were just bursting their buds when planted, and that is early enough. I like to avoid the risk of stopping or rubbing off all the buds but one or two. I should aim to grow a single rod, and train it perpendicularly to the wires; by this means I had in some instances ten rods to one vine, all of which I have no doubt would be fruitful. I layed the house, and partly down the back wall, a distance of forty feet, and many of these rods are as strong as I would wish to see them, and will fill the space allotted to them. The

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

### IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

**Installation of Rev. Henry D. Moore, as Pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Pittsburgh, &c.**

A religious service of an impressive character was held last evening in the commodious and elegant edifice of the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D.D., recently pastor), on Wood, near Sixth street, it being the occasion of the official ecclesiastical installation of the Rev. Henry D. Moore, as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, in this city, located on the corner of Hand and Fayette streets.

The congregation present to witness and participate in the deeply interesting and solemn exercises, embraced not only the members of the parish over which the Rev. Mr. Moore has been recently settled, but also christians of other religious denominations, including a large representation of the First Presbyterian church, which, in the kindest manner, extended to the Plymouth congregation, during the time used in their eccentful temple of worship, in order to accommodate the large number of persons who were desirous of being present at the inhibition of the Rev. Mr. Moore into its new past orate.

The exercises commenced at the appointed hour, with a voluntary by Mr. C. C. Miller, the choir organist of the First Presbyterian church, which, in the absence of the regular choir, was rendered in its execution. The choir of the Plymouth congregation church, under the intellectual guidance of Mrs. Johnson, executed the sublime anthem "Daughter of Zion," which was given with the marked purity and distinctness. The Rev. Mr. Adams, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, read appropriate selections from the Holy Scriptures, including the invocation to the Divine presence, after which Dr. Paxton led the long hymn, "What shall the dying sinner do?" etc.

The Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D. D., of Ohio, then ascended the pulpit and preached a forcible and delightful discourse from the 4th chapter and 5th verse of the first chapter of 1 Thessalonians: "For our gospel came not in word alone, but in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance." He analyzed the passage in a clear and comprehensive manner, showing the contrast between the "word" and the "power" of the gospel, and the importance of the latter, in order to constitute a minister of the gospel of Christ. He contended his interesting sermon with a striking exhibition of the necessity of the power of the gospel to the thoroughly salvation of the human race from the effects of Adam's fall, and of the sacrifice of Christ. We wish that the idea of the gospel may be fully realized in this community.

The prayer of dedication was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Randolph, Pa., after which the Rev. S. G. Norcross, of Sewickley ville, Pa., delivered the charge to the newly elected pastor.

The choir next sang the anthem, "I will wash my hands in innocence," etc. with feeling and pathos. The charge to the people was then delivered by the Rev. David Wilson, pastor of the Welsh Calvanistic Church, in this city. The right hand of fellowship was given by the Rev. William Howard, D.D., of the second Presbyterian Church, whondelivered Rev. Mr. Moore words of welcome that evidently made an impression on his flock, as they assured him of the kindness with which his advent was hailed by those who, like himself, came from the distant borders of New England, and the west, as well as with all this Christian community, he had now been ordained a co-worker in the cause of God. At the conclusion of this interesting ceremony, the choir executed the spirited anthem, "How lovely and beautiful upon the mountains," etc. The congregation was then dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Henry D. Moore.

The interest of these exercises was much enhanced by the vocal effort of the Plymouth Congregational Church choir, and the admirable accompaniment by Mr. C. C. Mellor, who presided at the organ. The choir is under the leadership of Mr. William Johnson, tenor, and on this occasion was assisted by Miss Johnson, soprano, Mr. Adams, alto, Mr. Am s, bass, aided by an efficent chorus of male and female voices. All the principal parts in the anthems were sustained in the most creditable manner, especially in the soprano of Miss Johnson, who possesses a clear, rich voice, full of melody, which she used with artistic effect. Mrs. Adams also was equally successful in both voice and execution, and Mr. Ames, in the brief solo part entrusted to him, gave ample evidence of the cultivation of his rare bass voice, and his complete mastery over it. The choir of the Plymouth Congregational Church is not surpassed, and is complete in the city, but is likewise composed of the best materials, which fact attests its excellence.

### U. P. The logical Seminary.

The venerable Rev. Dr. John T. Pressly makes an appeal in the *United Presbyterian* to the various United Presbyterian congregations of this city and vicinity for material aid to secure the erection of a building for the accommodation of the students attending the Theological Seminary. It appears that students find it almost impossible to procure suitable boarding, so overcrowded are the hotels and private boarding houses. This spasmodic movement is to the detriment to the Seminary, as the number of students has diminished from this cause. The reverend gentleman says that "it is strange few know how the Theological Seminary is supported and to whom it is indebted for the accommodations it enjoys to enable it to prosecute its appropriate work. He says:—"In the year 1852, when the writer took charge of it, the Seminary possessed neither house nor lot of its own, but, like the Master to whose service it is consecrated, had not where to lay its head. The first United Presbyterian Church, which had been organized but a short time before, having called the writer to become their pastor, generously granted the free use of commodious rooms for our accommodation in the basement of their building. In these comfortable rooms the operations of the Seminary were conducted for the space of twenty-two years, free of expense to the Synod. Mr. Thomas Hanna, of worthy memory, who had been a ruling elder in the church from its first organization, and was a warm friend and liberal supporter of the Seminary during his life, was to leave a handsome legacy to it. In his last will and testament, Mr. Hanna, manifested a lively interest in the institution which he had liberally supported during his life. A legacy which he left for benevolent purposes generally, and for the benefit of the Seminary particularly, enabled us to procure an eligible lot, and to erect the commodious building which we now occupy. It will thus appear that through the liberality of this one congregation, our seminary was accommodated with the use of convenient and comfortable rooms for upwards of twenty years, until, through the kindness of one of its worthy members, we have been able to secure the valuable building which we now occupy. All this has been done by this one congregation for the support of an institution in which the whole church is interested, and which at one time has not been subjected to the expense of one dollar. And now I would ask, would not our sister congregations in the city do well to take a share with the First U. P. Church in Allegheny the honor and the pleasure of contributing for this institution?"

### Brutal Assault with a Knife—Narrow Escape.

Last evening about dusk, a cutting affair occurred at Davis's tavern, on Water street, between Wood and Market. It appears that an elderly man, who has been connected with the United States army and navy for the past twenty years, was giving a description of an engagement which had taken place on the Mississippi river, between a number of Union and rebel gunboats, when a young Italian named Joseph Barnes interrupted him, by saying that the Confederates had been successful in every naval engagement that had been fought during the war. He also announced that he had been a member of the Louisiana Tigers, and could with any man that had ever opposed them, at the same time starting toward the old man. The proprietor of the house and a young man named John Barnes, from Oil City, then interfered, and pushed Barnes out of the house. He returned, however, in a few moments with a large knife in his hand, and aimed a blow at Burns, striking him in the left side of the neck, inflicting a severe wound, which ran down to his breast, cutting through two heavy shirts, and entered the flesh. The bystanders interfered, and selzed the Barnes, until a police officer arrived, when he was taken to the watch-house and locked up. Mr. Barns, after having his wounds dressed by Dr. Hamilton Moyer and entered a charge against Barnes of assault and battery with intent to kill. A hearing in the case will take place this morning.


### AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alliance, Ohio | J. D. MILLER. |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad | W. G. PATTON. |
| Altoona, Pa. | GEO. W. PATTON. |
| Alliance, Ohio | D. G. HOSTOS. |
| Altoona, Pa. | J. P. SAMPLE. |
| Allegheny City | J. P. SAMPLE. |
| Rochester, Pa. | W. F. H. BOYER. |
| Baldwin, Pa. | W. C. ADAMS. |
| Blairsville, Pa. | W. F. H. BOYER. |
| Beaver, Pa. | E. S. BEACON. |
| Brookville, Pa. | W. J. MCKNIGHT & BRO. |
| Bellair, Ohio | ISAAC T. OXTOBY. |
| Birmingham, Pa. | G. FELIX. |
| Burgettstown, Pa. | E. W. WILSON. |
| Braddock's Field, Pa. | S. G. GOULD. |
| Bakerstown, Pa. | R. M. CLELAND. |
| Butler, Pa. | H. C. HEINEMAN. |
| Cadiz, Ohio | N. A. ADAMS. |
| Cadiz, Ohio | W. A. JOHNSTON. |
| Cookstown, Pa. | H. H. CONNELLY. |
| Centreville, Pa. | J. H. CLEMAN. |
| Canonsburg, Pa. | J. H. COLEMAN. |
| Clarion, Pa. | W. H. BROWN. |
| Columbiana, Ohio | C. B. ALLEN. |
| Carrick, Pa. | CRAIG & BRO. |
| Connellsville, Pa. | T. BROWN. |
| Cadiz, Ohio | H. C. JORDAN. |
| Canfield, Pa. | H. P. |
| Cecil, Pa. | J. MATHEWS. |
| Earlville Station, Ohio | N. H. VANCE. |
| Elizabeth, Pa. | T. B. SHAFFER. |
| East Liverpool, Ohio | D. THOMAS. |
| Ewing's Mills, Pa. | JAMES EWING. |
| Edgeville, Pa. | M. W. SMART. |
| E. & P. R. R. | J. M. SNYDER. |
| East Liberty, Pa. | SAML. ROSS. |
| Freeport, Pa. | J. H. SHOOP. |
| Franklin, Pa. | SMITH & DAVIS. |
| Greensburg, Pa. | J. H. SAMPLE. |
| Greensburg, Pa. | JNO. ARTERS. |
| Hallidays, Pa. | J. HALLIDAY. |
| Havelock, Pa. | H. MCCUNE. |
| Homer City, Pa. | J. M. KEPNER. |
| Homewood, Pa. | J. E. BIGGER. |
| Coldenham, Pa. | THOMAS FEGY. |
| Jamestown, Pa. | J. H. DEAN, Pa. |
| Isodo, Ohio | A. P. BRAY. |
| Kittanning, Pa. | J. S. MCCAIN. |
| Library, Pa. | A. C. WILSON. |
| Latrobe, Pa. | J. H. KEAN. |
| Limeville, Pa. | J. N. BARAKMAN. |
| Lawrenham, Pa. | R. W. ORR. |
| Leechburg, Pa. | J. D. KORR. |
| Loyalsock, Pa. | J. A. LOWERY. |
| Monticello City, Pa. | ALVIN CRAIG. |
| McKeesport, Pa. | T. A. CARNAHAN. |
| Mercer, Pa. | J. P. J. PEARCE. |
| Massillon, Ohio | J. P. PEACE. |
| Mauchville, Pa. | E. F. MCELROY. |
| Monongahela House | W. W. WARD. |
| Martin's Ferry, Ohio | E. WINCHESTER. |
| Mount Pleasant, Pa. | C. J. BROWN. |
| Mercantown, West Virginia | T. A. DEGING. |
| Meadville, Pa. | J. L. DAVIDSON. |
| New Brighton, Pa. | M. A. TOWNSEND. |
| New Galilee, Pa. | J. H. WALLACE. |
| New Castle, Pa. | R. M. ALLEN. |
| North Liberty, Pa. | A. JARDINE. |
| North Hope, Pa. | JAMES MCCLELLAND. |
| New Brighton, Pa. | A. JOHNSON. |
| New Brighton, Pa. | W. H. BROWN. |
| Newtonstown, Pa. | J. P. HUGHES. |
| Oil City, Pa. | D. H. MCCLINTOCK. |
| Pound, Ohio | RUFUS PARKER. |
| Penlan, Pa. | J. M. SEWCOMBE. |
| P. & C. R. R. | I. M. NEWCOMER. |
| Pittsburgh R. R. | J. H. WILSON. |
| Pulaski, Pa. | J. W. HILL. |
| Perrysville, Pa. | J. H. REES. |
| Princeton, Pa. | J. H. JOHNSON. |
| Rochester, Pa. | J. W. BLACKBURN. |
| R. C. R. R. | J. W. BLACKBURN. |
| Rochester, Pa. | H. MCCLURE. |
| Rural Ridge, Pa. | WILLIAM PORTER. |
| Rural Ridge, Pa. | J. W. PORTER. |
| Sewickley, Pa. | JOHN WRAY. |
| Shaler, Pa. | MATTHEW KELLY. |
| Salem, Ohio | ISAAC T. OXTOBY. |
| Sharpsville, Pa. | J. M. ALLEN. |
| Sharpsburg, Pa. | J. H. BARGER. |
| Smithfield, Pa. | H. C. HEINEMAN. |
| Smithfield, Pa. | S. GLENNINGING & SON. |
| Smith's Ferry, Pa. | J. L. JOHNSON. |
| Spring Dale, Pa. | J. H. DEAN, Pa. |
| Talley Cavey, Pa. | R. MCDONALD. |
| Uniontown, Pa. | J. M. BROWNFIELD. |
| Upper Middletown, Pa. | JAMES SICKLE. |
| Virginiaville | GEORGE A. JACKSON. |
| Wellsville, Ohio | BEALE & GRAY. |
| Washington, Pa. | GEO. S. JEFFERY. |
| Warrendale, Pa. | BOWMAN & CASE. |
| Wooster, Ohio | J. M. SWARTZ. |
| Weston, Pa. | J. P. MCKEEVER. |
| Wheeling, W. Va. | W. P. MCKEEVER. |


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

### BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. MCCLEAN, Jr., Pres't. T. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

**Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.**

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 13, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6's 1881 | 107 | 80 |
| United States, 5-20s old | 101 | 75 |
| United States 7-30s, 1st series | 97 | 00 |
| United States 7-30s | 96 | 50 |
| United States Certificates, new | 96 | 50 |
| Gold | 142 | 75 |
| Allegheny County 6's | 94 | 00 |
| Pittsburgh City 6's | 98 | 72 |
| Allegheny 6's | | 95 |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's | | 87 |
| Connellsville Railroad 6's | 79 | 00 |
| Alleghen Valley Railroad | 50 | 00 |
| Connellsville Railroad | 9 | 25 |
| Citizens' National Bank | 84 | 00 |
| Commercial | 81 | 00 |
| First National Bank | 150 | 00 |
| Pacific National Bank | 114 | 00 |
| Merchants' and Manufacturers' Nat'l Bk | 57 | 00 |
| People's National Bank | 105 | 00 |
| Third National Bank | 124 | 50 |
| Columbia Oil Co. | 27 | 00 |
| Cherry Run Central Oil Co. | 22 | 00 |
| Cherry Run and Pithole | 25 | |

WEDNESDAY, December 13—P. M.

The improvement both in the price and demand for Government securities is the feature of the Eastern market. On Monday the Treasury office in New York received for customs $661,850. The 15th of December half-yearly Dividend on the second series ($300,000,000) of the 7-30 Loan will be paid on Friday next—$6 60 on each $100, or $19,800 on each $3,000 Treasury B nd. The amount to be thus disbursed through all the depositories of the Treasury is $10,900,00 Currency. The holders of these bonds will no doubt, be tempted, to a considerable extent, to invest the dividend-coupons in the same bonds, at the present cheap rate of 97½@97¾ cents on the dollar. They certainly could not do a safer thing for their surplus income; for we have good reason to suppose that the market price for these bonds will advance to the close neighborhood of their par value in the course of a very short time. In point of intrinsic merit as a profitable investment for the next two or three years, with the alternative at maturity of exchanging the principal for a 5-20 year's 6 cent. gold-bearing stock at par, or accepting lawful money in payment, these 7-30 Bonds deserve to rate at a premium of 2½@3 P cent, instead of selling at 2½@3 P cent. discount.

It is remarked that the report of the secretary of the Treasury has produced a marked change in the ideas of merchants, traders and speculators, and a good deal of caution is shown in making new engagements. Under the conviction that money is to steadily increase in value, buyers are prudent, and "from hand to mouth" is now the rule in purchasing all commodities. As there is an ample supply of breadstuffs, provisions, and of all articles required for the consumption of the people, the ladders of goods bought at prices created by the exigencies of a period of war have great difficulty in convincing consumers that prices under the influence of infinitely greater supplies and no war prices. The waste of war has ended, a million of men in arms from the free States alone have been released from productive labor. This fact has become an element in the value of commodities, and cheapens them, if not at once, at an early day. A few spasmodic upward may be shown in prices, but financial reconstruction has commenced, and a return to lower market values is certain as any fact in the community now. This return will wipe out a large part of the fortunes made by the trading portion of the community through the manufacture of paper money, and there is no escape.

The local market was very dull to-day. The only sale reported at the board this forenoon was a small lot of twenty shares of the First National Bank at 150. For Allegheny County 6's there was bid, and for Pittsburgh Fives 68½; 79 for Connellsville Railroad Sixes. For Allegheny Valley Railroad stock 8 was bid—a decline of 8 since the last sale. Bank stocks are firmly held, and are somewhat on the advance. Oil stocks are flat—even the best of them. Columbia is very little inquired for. There were some transactions in Cherry Run Central, but on private terms.

—The estimated earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for the month of November, 1864—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Local, Passengers, &c. | $207,521 29 | |
| Mileage | 12,358 34—$220,062 63 | |
| Increase | | $73 18 |
| Increase in regular traffic | | $12,379 99 |

—The movements of the Philadelphia banks for the last week presents no features of market importance, the principal change being a loss of legal tenders amounting to $281,866. The footings and aggregation compared with those for the week previous are as follows:

| | Dec. 4. | Dec. 11. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $11,462,500 | $11,462,500 | |
| Loans | 45,922,762 | 45,640,377 | Decrease 28,485 |
| Specie | 860,993 | 868,141 | Increase 7,148 |
| Legal tenders | 16,067,342 | 15,877,714 | Increase 10,372 |
| Deposits | 41,956,103 | 41,719,972 | Decrease 236,131 |
| Circulation | 7,981,226 | 7,951,360 | Decrease 29,866 |

—The following shows the condition of the New York City Banks:

| | Dec. 2. | Dec. 9. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $276,299,341 | $277,588,241 | Increase $1,288,900 |
| Specie | 13,441,193 | 13,552,790 | Increase 111,677 |
| Circulation | 13,997,165 | 13,977,165 | Decrease 20,000 |
| Deposits | 175,523,894 | 176,460,562 | Increase 936,668 |
| Legal tenders | 44,656,103 | 44,251,175 | Decrease 404,928 |

The market for sailing shares is reported as some what unsettled, the news that Spain is not disposed to back up the high-handed proceeding of her representative in Chilian waters, having undermined, to some extent, the newly developed confidence in the value of copper stocks. It is, perhaps, worth while to recollect that the value of producing mines is not wholly dependent upon the issue of the Chilian difficulty, and also to bear in mind the fact that the favorable action of the Spanish Government has produced no material effect upon the London copper market, the quotation for the best selected copper still remaining at £119—the same quotation which induced the market rise in our market. The blockade of several Chilian ports is still kept up, according to the last advices, and some time must elapse before the Spanish Admiral will receive his instructions from the home Government. In the meantime, the production of the Chilian copper is uninterrupted, and probably cannot be generally resumed for a considerable time after the suspension of hostilities, on account of the disorganization of labor, &c. A reference to the London quotations, however, tends to sustain the English quotations, as indicating a material falling off in the export or copper from Chili.

The following were the closing quotations at the Boston Board on Monday for the principal mining shares: Allouez and Minnesota, 0 bid; no less than at the date of sale, 10@11; Boston, ¾@1¼; Central, 35@50; Concord, 1 asked; Copper Falls, 22½@24; Franklin, 30@32½; Hancock, 12½@12¾; Huron, 17@18; Isle Royal, 11½@ 12; Macomb Lead, ¼ asked; Merland, 2½ asked; Minnesota, 15 bid; National, 30 asked; Phoenix, 1 bid; Quincy, 81@84; Rockland, 2¼@2½, South Side, 1 bid; Superior, 2¾ asked.

### PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 14, 1865.

**Business was not very active,** the sales being confined to lots to suit jobbing trade, and the local market, so far as relates to prices we have no change to notice. The weather has turned cool—we have now what may be termed winter weather. The receipts of produce, although not large, were sufficient for all purposes. Our rivers are falling slowly, with, however, sufficient water for present purposes. Freights to most ports are plenty. The new packet Messenger is announced for New Orleans this day. She has been well filled by a large number of persons, and has been pronounced all right. The Bayard will be found at the landing this morning, at noon she will take her departure for Parkersburg. The Forest City left yesterday on time with a good trip. The pretty steamer Kate Robinson takes her departure this day for St. Louis. Passengers and shippers would do well to remember this fact. The favorite steamer Financier, is off this day for Cincinnati. The packets Marietta and Rover are announced for Evansville and Nashville. Trade on the Allegheny river continues brisk; the boats on that stream appear to have as much as they can attend to. The rise in the river is not large. The amount of oil to come forward is large. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—We have nothing new to note in regard to the article. The market is dull and prices are nominal at the various descriptions. Dealers, however, confine their purchases to lots to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 20 bbls, in bbs, at $1 00@2 50 P bbl, as per quality.

SALT—Market firm, but prices have undergone no change. Sales by the car load at $1 00; delivered, $1 10 @1 15 P bbl.

HOMINY—Was in fair demand for the trade. Sales 10 bbls Pearl at $5 00.

CHARCOAL—Millers' Pans in the Grain market, hence we have but few sales to record. The supply in the market is ample for all wants, and great efforts on the dealers appear to have sold themselves. Sales 900 bushels Sacks at 25c; and 1,000 bushels Barrels at 30c. CORN—Demand light; sales 300 bush on wharf at 75c for shelled and 70c for ear in sacks.

OATS—Demand light; sales 300 bush on wharf at 70c; 1,000 bush delivered at 75c. Oats are in fair demand, and the agents are unable to complete their orders. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 to 61 | $7 50@ 7 75 |
| 4 to 50 | 7 00@ 7 25 |
| 3 to 70 | 6 50@ 6 75 |
| 4 to 50 | 6 25@ 6 50 |
| 50 | 5 75@ 6 00 |
| 25 | 5 75@5 00 |
| 50, fine blood | 4 50@ 4 75 |
| Cut spikes | 7 75@ 8 00 |

### St. Louis Iron Market.

December 11.—Demand and prices steady. We quote No. 1 Missouri pig iron, hot blast, at $36 00; do. cold blast, at $45 00; Tennessee at $40 00; Swedish bars, 6 cts.; castings at 5c; rod nails at $9 25. Stocks of nails are extremely low, and dealers find great difficulty in filling their orders. Labor, which is the great item of cost in the manufacture of iron and nails, is as high as ever in its demands for compensation, and the present prices being deemed unsatisfactory by mill owners, as compared to the cost of production, a advance is not improbable.

### Louisville Iron Market.

December 11.—We quote bar iron, stone coal, at 5½c and charcoal make at 7c, with corresponding rates for sizes out of bar. Nails—Cut, 10 cents; horse, 12½; and with an advance of 25c@50c ? keg for smaller sizes. Pig iron firm, with receipts of 450 for 400lb. We quote at $50 to $75 for hot and cold blast; hoop iron, coopers, 7½@8c; sheet iron, 7½@8c; boiler iron, 7½@10½; nail rods, 10@13c; castings, 6½c; pulleys, 10½c.

## New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, December 13

STOCKS.

The stock market this morning exhibited considerable speculative activity, with a tendency toward higher quotations. Erie is advanced full 1 per cent. Feature of the market was large cash transactions in Cleveland and Pittsburgh. During the day the market continued steady. At last board Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh were lower, but the balance of the list was steady.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: Central, 93½; Erie, 96¾; Hudson, 90½; Reading, 110½; Michigan Southern, 79½; Northern Indiana, 38¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 105½; Rock Island, 107½; Northwestern, 36; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 27¼.

MONEY

easy at 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

strong and active; 5-20's of 1862 were firmer upon foreign demand, and the market closed steadier; seven-thirties were lower; 7-30's are about ½ better.

GOLD

is less active. The market is free from the pressure of Government sales, it being presumed on the street that for the present the Assistant Treasurer is supplied sufficiently. Gold closed at 142½. The Scotia, to-day, took out $302,000 in specie.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Steady, with small sales at the following rates: Consolidated, 19; Ivanhoe, 21; Bradley & Carey, 11; Excelsior, 35; Sue Simple, 25; First National, 43; Pithole, 150; United States, 230; Webster, 11; Northern Light, 300; Oil Creek, 185; Bennehoff Run, 150.

PETROLEUM.

With more favorable news from Europe, the market has been more active and is advancing. Sales to-day of 2,000 bbls Crude at 18c; 1,000 bbls dist 42c; 1,000 bbls refined in bond at 67; 680 bbls for this market, on the spot; 1,000 bbls dis at 86c; and 2,000 bbls do at 85@86c.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown Sheetings—Lonsdale A, 32c; Pepperell E, 28½c; Booth H, 22½c. Bleached Sheetings—New York Mills, 42c; Wamsutta A, 42c; Lonsdale, 40c. Prints—Merrimac W, 26c; Sprague, 24c; Hamilton, 23½c; Dolamere—Manchester, 23c; Pacific, 23c; Ginghams—Lonsdale, 30c; Glenarvon, 25 cents. Brown Drills—Standard, 33½c; Winthrop, 32½c. Corset Jeans—Lancaster, 37½c; Bates, 35c; Dicks—Everett, 42½c; Frisstield, 25c. Stripes—Whittenton, A, 45c. Denims—Haymaker, 36c; Bedford, 30c. Plaid Linseys—Lonsdale, 30c; Phillipsdale, Cunningham & Co.'s, 30½ cents; Manville, 30c; Ticks—Conestoga, 45c; Amoskeag, 42c; Steadfast, 37½c; Swift River, 30c; Pearl River, 27½c; Hamilton, 25c; Swift River, 22½c; Pearl River, 20c; Amoskeag, 25c; Steadfast, 22½c; Swift River, 20c; Pearl River, 17½c; Hamilton, 17½c; Swift River, 15c; Pearl River, 12½c; Hamilton, 12½c; Swift River, 10c; Pearl River, 10c; Hamilton, 10c; Swift River, 7½c; Pearl River, 7½c; Hamilton, 7½c; Swift River, 6½c; Pearl River, 6½c; Hamilton, 6½c; Swift River, 5½c; Pearl River, 5½c; Hamilton, 5½c; Swift River, 4½c; Pearl River, 4½c; Hamilton, 4½c; Swift River, 3½c; Pearl River, 3½c; Hamilton, 3½c; Swift River, 2½c; Pearl River, 2½c; Hamilton, 2½c; Swift River, 1½c; Pearl River, 1½c; Hamilton, 1½c; Swift River, 1c; Pearl River, 1c; Hamilton, 1c; Swift River, ½c; Pearl River, ½c; Hamilton, ½c; Swift River, ¼c; Pearl River, ¼c; Hamilton, ¼